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which if successfully concluded would have still further restricted the use of British goods in many parts of the empire."

The scientific replanning of our distribution of energy on which the committee so strongly insists would, it is calculated, effect a saving of no less than 50 million tons of coal per annum. Witnesses of high authority estimate the loss incurred by the nation through failure to take full advantage of electrical progress at quite £100,000,000 a year.

The larger part of the report is devoted to a careful and detailed examination, from sectional points of view, of the position of the industry. Section I. deals with electricity generation and transmission; Section II. with electrical traction; Section III. with manufacturing; Section IV. with the interdependence of manufacture and finance; and Section V. with imperial control of sources of electrical energy. Respecting the latter, it is suggested that, in particular, India and the self-governing Dominions should take stock of their facilities for generating electricity, whether from water-power, coal, oil, or other sources of energy, and should appreciate their permanent and ever-increasing importance to the empire.

#### THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY OF THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

THE following members of the staff of the department of chemistry have gone into war work:

##### 1. In the service:

Captain Reston Stevenson, Sanitary Corps, Overseas.  
Major F. E. Breithut, Chief Personnel Officer, Chemical Warfare Service.  
Second Lieutenant Paul Gross, Research Division, Chemical Warfare Service.  
Captain D. L. Williams, chief of supplies, Research Division, Chemical Warfare Service.  
Second Lieutenant Martin Meyer, United States Army.  
Corporal Howard Adler, Chemical Warfare Service.  
Corporal Arthur W. Davidson, Chemical Warfare Service.  
Ensign Benjamin Rayved, Paymaster Division.

Private Leon J. Smolen.

Private Nathan Rauch, Chemical Warfare Service.

Private Moses Chertcoff, Chemical Warfare Service.

Private F. L. Weber, Students' Army Training Corps.

Private Martin Kilpatrick, Chemical Warfare Service.

Private Hyman Storeh, Chemical Warfare Service.

Joseph L. Guinane, Chemical Warfare Service.  
Private Samuel Yachnowitz.

Yeoman Julius Leonard.

Yeoman Alexander Lehrman, Chemical Division.

##### 2. In civilian capacity:

Professor H. R. Moody, War Industries Board.

Tutor B. G. Feinberg, Ordnance.

Fellow Paul Scherer, Ordnance.

The present staff is as follows:

Baskerville, Charles, professor and director of the Chemistry Building, emeritus.

Friedburg, L. H., associate professor of chemistry.

Curtman, Louis J., assistant professor, chief of the Division of Qualitative Chemistry.

Prager, William L., assistant professor, chief of the Division of Organic Chemistry.

Curtis, Robert W., assistant professor, chief of the Division of Quantitative Chemistry.

Estabrooke, William L., assistant professor, chief of the Division of the Evening and Summer Sessions.

Coles, Henry T., assistant professor of industrial chemistry.

Cooper, Herman C., assistant professor of physical chemistry.

McCrosky, Carl R., instructor.

LeCompte, T. R., instructor.

Brown, Stanley F., tutor.

Meltsner, Max, tutor.

Babor, Joseph A., tutor.

#### THE CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

THE Chemical Warfare Service has been duly authorized by order of the Secretary of War, to make the necessary arrangements through the Adjutant General's Office to secure the furlough, without pay or allowances, of such chemists as are necessary in such government bureaus as the Bureau of Standards, Bureau of Chemistry, Bureau of Mines, United States Patent Office, where such chem-